

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.

Volume XXXVII. No. 148

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
HOME-THE CRUISE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
ARTICLE 47.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and
Broadway.—MACFARLANE'S NEW HIBERNIAN.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Per-
formances at 8 and 10 o'clock.—ON HAND.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BROTHERS BILL AND
ME.—CALIFORNIA.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAS-
TOMIE OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
av.—ENOCH ARDEN.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—WOOD-
LEIGH.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GERMAN
OPERA.—LANTERN.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—
NATAL ENSEMBLES.—THE WOMAN IN THE MOON.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
WINTER HAZARD.MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
EAST LYNN, &c.SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAM SHAR-
PLEY'S MINSTRELS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
MUSICAL COMEDY.—BULESQUER, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—LADY
ORCHID.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 27, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1.—Advertisements.
 - 2.—Advertisements.
 - 3.—The Anglo-American Boat Race.—Boating at
Harvard University.—The London Stage.—
Europe: The Rejection of Prince Cardinal
Hohenlohe by the Holy See; Pio Nono Snub-
bing Bismarck; The Emperor of Austria's
Letter to the Vatican Council.—French Inter-
nationals in Council.—Methodist Episcopal
Church Extension Society.
 - 4.—Religious: Trinity Sunday Proclamation of the
Gospel of Great Joy and Glad Tidings Unto All
People: Africa for Christ; Livestock as a
Christian Pioneer, and the Herald Enter-
prise Discouraged On by the Rev. David Mitch-
ell; Henry Ward Beecher on Liberty;
Bishop Bowman on the Power of the Gospel;
Father Sheridan on the Foundation Stone of
Christianity; Father Kean at St. Patrick's
Cathedral.
 - 5.—The Quakers' Anniversary: Lucretia Mott
Preaches on the Principles of Peace; An
Immense Gathering of Friends at the
Drama.—Musical Review.—Art Sale.—Sun-
day Sanctuaries.—The Presidential Campaign:
First Rally of Illinois Republicans; Speech of
Governor Oglesby.—Tariff Reform.—Miscellaneous
Political Notes.—A Rowdies' Fight: The
Midnight Shooting in Mercer Street.—Stab-
bing Affray.—Death from Scalds.—Another
Suicide.—An Aged Suicide.
 - 6.—Editorials: Leading Article, "Political Move-
ments and Indications of the Day"—Amuse-
ment Announcements.
 - 7.—Editorials (continued from Sixth Page):—The
Treaty: The National Humiliation and Its
Achievement; Minister Schenck Ordered to
Carry out the Disgrace.—The War in Mexico:
Cable Telegrams from England, France,
Spain and Cuba.—The Hay-Fatal Revolu-
tion in St. Domingo.—News from Wash-
ington.—The Search for Dr. Livingstone.—Miscel-
laneous Telegrams.—Business Notices.
 - 8.—Financial and Commercial: The Attitude of
Wall Street as Regards the Supplemental
Treaty: The Long Ago; Speculations
as to the Drift of Foreign Capital; The Deprecia-
tion of Money as Indicated in the Rise in
Wheat; The Enhancement of Values by the
Advance in the Price of Lumber.—Street Cars:
The Cushman Regulations of the Board of
Health; Opinions of Presidents of Prominent
Railroad Companies.—The Cruise of the School
Ship Mercury: Five Months on the Atlantic
Ocean.—The Homoeopathic Hospital.—Twenty
Thousand Dollars in Jeopardy.—A Lad Killed
by a Rail Car.—Cut With a Knife.—Fatal Hat-
way Accident.—Mrs. Meriwether's Disclaim-
er.—American Jockey Club.—Horse Notes.—Rac-
ing in California.—Proceedings of the
Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.—
Marriages and Deaths.—Advertisements.
 - 10.—The Strikers' Sunday: Meetings of the Eight-
Hour League.—Pianoforte Makers and City
Laborers.—The Manila Insurrection: Full De-
tails of the Rising Against the Spaniards.—
The Croton Water Drinking.—A Barbecue
on Religion.—Naval Intelligence.—Shipping In-
telligence.—Advertisements.
 - 11.—Advertisements.
 - 12.—Advertisements.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO has been re-
peatedly declared at an end by the government
of Juarez, and yet, according to the latest ad-
vice, this fratricidal struggle still drags on,
with but little prospect of an early peace. The
special despatch of our correspondent at the
headquarters of the government troops at Ca-
margo indicates a fixed determination on the
part of the revolutionists to fight it out near
Monterey, and to offer a stubborn resistance in
defending that city, the possession of which
will be the prize of the victor.

CROTON WATER IN THE LABORATORY, ac-
cording to Dr. Chandler, of the Board of
Health, does not warrant the presumption that,
in the "main," it is dangerous to health. His
analyses of the water New York drinks declare
that the dissolved and suspended impurities
are not much more than five grains and one
third to the gallon. Of these the organic mat-
ter does not amount to a grain per gallon.
The sediment left was found to consist of vegeta-
ble matter (green scum) associated with par-
ticles of sand, clay and iron rust. Nothing dan-
gerous was discovered even in this. The in-
crease in suspended impurities, those which
meet the eye, but which are not by any means the
most dangerous, he attributes to the fact that
in summer the rain water has to permeate the
soil before reaching the streams, carrying with
it fine particles in suspension. The dissolved
impurities will be accounted for in the same
way, as the water takes up certain soluble salts
from the earth as it drains through it. We are
glad to learn the results indicated on compe-
tent authority. Our principal satisfaction is
derived from the fact which Dr. Chandler
states, as to his disbelief in the presence of
decaying animal matter. We opine, however,
that the presence of much of the vegetable mat-
ter could be got rid of if the main volume
of the water was confined through its entire
length to a proper channel and not allowed to
meander at its leisure among spongy marshland.
We congratulate our citizens that this great
water matter is as well as it is, but adhere to
our opinion that by a little extra care and very
little extra expense it could easily be made
much better.

Political Movements and Indications
of the Day.

While there are certain established prin-
ciples at the bottom of all great political move-
ments, changes are continually taking place in
the current of events to modify the actual
situation and prospects of parties. As the
mercury in the barometer indicates atmos-
pheric changes from time to time, while the
world and seasons move on in the general
way according to fixed laws of nature, so
popular sentiment varies with the develop-
ments and exigencies of the day and passing
events. This was never more apparent than at
the present time. Public opinion fluctuates
almost as much as the face of the sky changes.
There is a restlessness and feeling of uncer-
tainty arising from dissatisfaction with the
actual state of things and desire of change on
one hand, and from a conservative instinct on
the other. There are no great party and
no leading representative men that fully
meet the wants of the people and coun-
try. We appear to have entered upon a
transition period in our political life without
any competent leaders to carry us through.
The great parties which have governed the
country seem to have fulfilled their mission,
and are left without living issues. Their plat-
forms at best are but negative or are based
upon the dead past. By the great parties of
the country we mean the democratic and regu-
lar republican or administration parties. No
others can be considered as having national in-
fluence; for should the revolting republicans
who nominated Greeley and Grant Brown
have any chance of success it must be only
through the support of the democrats. Of
themselves they are the mere fragment of a
party, and cannot rise to the dignity of a pow-
erful national organization.

The regular republican leaders and press
may assail the Cincinnati bolters as disap-
pointed and ambitious politicians, as reckless
disorganizers, and so forth—and no doubt
many of them have been influenced by no
higher considerations—but a number of the
leaders in that movement, as well as a
large body of citizens who go
with them, do not deserve such
an accusation. They are actuated by a dif-
ferent and better motive. Whether they are
right or wrong is another question. They
honestly believe they are right. They were
convinced that the party with which they
had affiliated had become corrupt and needed
purging; that the administration failed in
bringing the country back to harmony and
the supremacy of civil rights and law; that one
term in the Presidency is a wholesome rule,
and that a change is necessary to promote the
interests of the republic. It was the opinion
of many, undoubtedly, that the old organiza-
tion had finished its work, and that a new
departure was in order. The movement at
first did not promise much, but there was
such a combination of able men from all parts
of the country at Cincinnati that it assumed
a more formidable character than had been
anticipated. The harmony of the Convention,
the views and policy enunciated and the
prompt manner in which the work was com-
pleted rather surprised the public, and
awakened the anxiety of politicians. A de-
cided impression was made at first. Though
some were disappointed at the nomination of
Greeley by the Convention and lapsed into a
feeling of indifference or disgust, the an-
nouncement of the nominees was received
generally with favor. Though there were
no stirring popular elements in Mr. Greeley,
people were rather pleased as well as amused
by his quaint peculiarities, and, remembering his
liberal views of late with regard to the South
and his earnest denunciations of the corrup-
tions and failings of the administration
party, he was hailed as a reformer and as hold-
ing out hope of a better state of things. A
great number of the men of the press were
disposed to support him because he was a
journalist. Numbers in the South were fa-
vorable because he advocated universal amnesty.
A great many farmers, his old republican
friends, and those who were disappointed with
the administration and a certain class of pro-
tectionists, signified their approval of his nom-
ination. Such were the earliest impulse and
phase of this new political movement at Cin-
cinnati.

The first act of the drama, farce, tragedy, or
whatever people are disposed to regard it,
according to their predilections, has been closed,
and we have entered upon the second. There
was not much enthusiasm with the great
audience of the public at the beginning—hardly
more than a little earnest attention to what
was going on because of the novelty. With
the opening of the second act that even has
subsided. The prominent performers fail to
awaken enthusiasm. The novelty is passing
away and the public begin to discuss seriously
the merits of the work and the gentlemen on
the stage. Loud murmurs of disapprobation
are heard already, particularly among some of
the prominent leaders of the great party the
support of which is necessary for the success
of the Cincinnati candidates. Wood-chopping,
drinking copiously of spring water and nothing
else, the old white hat or other peculiarities
of Mr. Greeley, will not arouse any electrifying
furore. There is nothing either solid or amus-
ing enough in these. They do not come up to
the rail-splitting of Abraham Lincoln; and
rail-splitting without higher qualifications and
a powerful party to back him would not have
gone far to elect Mr. Lincoln. Nor is there
anything heroic in the character and history of
Mr. Greeley to stir the public mind, unless the
bailing of Jeff Davis be considered an act of
magnanimity bordering on heroism; but that
would hardly give him popularity with the
American people. We see, therefore, the
cause of the apparent apathy with which the
people, after the sensation of novelty has
passed away, regard the Cincinnati nomina-
tion.

There is not, however, as was said, such in-
difference in the party to which Mr. Greeley
looks chiefly for his election. While some of
the democrats are disposed to accept him
from a motive of expediency, to bring about a
change in the government, to defeat General
Grant, and with the hope that Mr. Greeley's
election would be a stepping-stone to the
restoration of the democratic party to power,
many would not have him at any cost. Mr.
Voorhees, of Indiana, especially, has led off
in a vigorous assault upon the Cincinnati
nominee. True, this gentleman is one of the
old copperhead Bourbons who stick to obsolete
ideas and theories, and is not likely to see
the great changes that have taken place in the
country, but he has nevertheless influence in

his own party. This democratic Achilles of
the West showed in his speech in Congress,
and in his speech delivered at Terre
Haute on Friday last, that he will not
fight with the Greeks under the chief
appointed by the Cincinnati Convention.
Voorhees is offended and disgusted at the
nomination. Nor is he contented to sit
sullenly in his tent watching the war
that has commenced, but he denounces
the nominee of Cincinnati and the pro-
posed alliance between the republican seceders
and democrats. This is the first strik-
ing effect of the Pandora box of trouble
which the Cincinnati movement has brought
to our politicians and political parties. Was
Grant the Jupiter who played this trick?
Did he cunningly devise the mischief? It
was said so in Congress, and by the old demo-
cratic friends of Voorhees. They accused their
colleague of having had a secret conference
with General Grant and of aiming to re-elect
the President. The article published in the
Washington organ of the administration
on the morning of the day Voor-
hees made his speech in Congress, which
was used as a text by him, and the
elaborate preparation he had made for that
speech, seemed to justify the accusation of a
collusion with the republican friends of the
President, if not with the President himself.
But Mr. Voorhees denounced this accusation
or suspicion in the strongest terms, and we
are inclined to believe he acted from a convic-
tion of duty as one of the leaders of the
democratic party. It is well known that he
has always been one of the boldest and most
unswerving democrats of the strict State
rights school. The idea of his party going
over to an old centralizing federal protectionist
and negro idealist was too much for him to
bear. His blood was up. "Was he expected,"
he said, "to support Mr. Greeley because he
had been the life-long champion of doctrines
which he (Voorhees) had opposed? Was he
expected, as a Western man representing a
Western laboring constituency that was ground
down by a high protective tariff monopoly,
to support the great champion of protection?
Was he expected to support a man who had
been the most clamorous advocate in all the
land for that Ku Klux legislation which had
desolated the homes of the Southern people?
If Mr. Greeley's nomination promised relief
to that blasted and downtrodden section there
was not much which he (Voorhees) would not
forego to subserve so holy and benign a pur-
pose." But Mr. Voorhees, looking at the ante-
cedents of the Cincinnati nominees, had no
confidence, and thought that General Grant
might be better trusted to bring about reform.

Apart from the hostility among some of the
democrats, there is to be, we notice, a move-
ment of the reformers of the Free Trade
League for a general organization in opposi-
tion to Mr. Greeley. A call is made for a
meeting in this city next Thursday for this
purpose. Such opposition must have an effect
upon the Democratic Convention at Baltimore
in July. The meeting of that body will be the
third act of the political drama. The fate of
the Cincinnati nominees will be decided there.
That is, it will be all up with them should that
Convention nominate another ticket. They
could not expect to be elected under such cir-
cumstances, and, probably, would withdraw,
leaving the bulk of the republican seceders to
return to the regular party and first love. It
becomes every day more doubtful if the
Baltimore Convention will endorse the Cincinnati nominees. The democrats
are certainly in a dilemma. If they do not support the Cincinnati nom-
inees they have scarcely any chance of defeat-
ing the regular republican candidate. They
would hardly expect to elect a candidate of
their own party if even the Baltimore Con-
vention should nominate one. General Grant—
assuming he will be nominated by the Phila-
delphia Convention—would either run in upon
the popular vote, or, in case of there being
several tickets and no election by the people,
would be chosen by the House of Representa-
tives. If they support the Cincinnati nom-
inee there may be a chance of defeating Gen-
eral Grant. Still that is doubtful. But what
would the party gain by the election of Mr.
Greeley? That is the serious question. There
is the rub. It would be the end of the party
as a distinct organization. Perhaps the time
has come for a reorganization of parties upon
new issues, for the war and subsequent events
have destroyed or materially modified the old
ones. Mr. Voorhees may cling too much to
the past. Some of the democrats may be too
ready to rush into a coalition, from hostility
to the administration, with a party with which
they have little sympathy. Every way there is
a curious contest commencing. Looking over
the whole field of political movements and
probabilities the indications are that General
Grant will be President of the United States
till 1877.

Spring Meeting of the American Jockey
Club.

Jerome Park is a name dear to every den-
izen of Manhattan who has ever attended the
spring and fall meetings of the American
Jockey Club there. The dazzling spectacle of
equipages of all kinds on Fifth avenue, in the
Park, along Harlem lane and around the
grassy amphitheatres near Fordham, gives but
a glimpse of the splendor and enjoyment at
the course itself, where the pride and beauty
of the great metropolis may be found on the
piazas of the palatial club house or clustered
on the grand stand, and where the choicest
specimens of American horsemanship are
brought together in friendly rivalry.
When we add to these inducements
the perfect order, propriety and re-
spectability that the management of a corps
of refined and high-toned gentlemen bring
to each race meeting at the American Epsom,
the picture of enjoyment is complete. The
lover of equine sports will have his most san-
guine expectations fulfilled in the number and
variety of the races each day; the fair sex can
find abundant food for contemplation in the
many elegant toilets around them, and the
great public will enjoy the brilliant spectacle
that seems to extend from the avenue to Ford-
ham in an unbroken line on a field day.

The announcement, then, that the Spring
Meeting of the American Jockey Club will
begin on Saturday next at Jerome Park will
be hailed with delight by all classes. These
events grow more popular and more brilliant
every year, and can now challenge competition
with any turf meetings in Europe. They
have had an effect in rousing a public spirit in
all parts of the country, and much of the suc-
cess which has attended the various meetings

in the South this year may be attributed to the
exertions made by the American Jockey Club
to elevate horse racing to the standard of a
fashionable and ennobling pastime. They
went far toward creating the racing fever that
now pervades the land.

The entries for the present meeting comprise
a larger number than perhaps have ever been
known on an American course before, and
among them may be found the best stock that
our country can set forth. The prospects of
the Jockey Club were never brighter than at
present, and it will be, no doubt, the earnest
wish of all that bright skies and radiant sun-
shine will greet their opening day.

The Cycles of Cholera and Sun Spots.

One of the most remarkable deductions of
modern science has recently been made in
England, in regard to the long-supposed con-
nection between the cholera and sun spots.
The intense interest now felt everywhere as to
the origin, movements and present march of
the great Asiatic plague invests the subject with
more than ordinary importance. The phe-
nomenon of solar spots has long since been
connected with the wonderful auroral displays,
magnetic storms and other physical changes
which so often bewilder and amaze the most
eminent philosophers of the day. On the 1st
of September, 1859, the face of the sun was
obscured by such spots, and two observers,
far separated and unknown to each other,
while viewing them with powerful telescopes,
simultaneously saw a strikingly dazzling light
burst forth near one of the spots and sweep
across it, traversing in a few minutes thirty-
five thousand miles of the solar surface. A
magnetic storm at the same time was in violent
progress. The whole planet seemed electri-
cally convulsed on that day; and gradually
telegrams announced magnificent auroras in
Europe, in the West Indies, on the
tropics, within eighteen degrees of the Equa-
tor (where they are very rare), in South Amer-
ica, and even at Melbourne, in Australia. In
many places the telegraph wires ceased work,
and at some of our chief cities the electricians
received severe shocks. The magnitude of
solar spots, which astronomers believe to stand
causally connected with such convulsions, is
almost incredible. Instances are frequent of
spots covering eight hundred millions of square
miles on the sun's disc; and there are excep-
tional ones, as that seen by Herschel in 1837,
more than thirty times as large. It is, there-
fore, not to be wondered at, as the distin-
guished authority whom we have just quoted
suggested, that the spotted state of the grand
luminary is intimately connected with a great
variety of meteorologic, terrestrial and other
phenomena.

The new and striking deduction to which
we referred at the outset emanates from Mr.
B. G. Jenkins, of the Inner Temple, London,
in a paper (read before the Historical Society)
on cholera, founded on a communication to the
Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences, and
now under review by the Medical Council.
The author of the paper emphatically main-
tains and strongly supports the view that
cosmic influence lies at the origin of cholera,
and that the great epidemic is intimately con-
nected with auroral displays and solar distur-
bances, and graphically illustrated the con-
nection upon a map giving the amount of
cholera and the number of sun spots for the
past fifty years. Following out this idea, he
proves, by the annals of the disease, that its
maxima and minima coincide with the maxima
and minima of solar agitations, auroras,
banners, earth currents, magnetic storms and
great electrical cyclones. It is a well known
and curious fact that the last year of every cen-
tury—e. g., 1800—has a minimum of spots, and
by various processes, different physicists in
distant countries, working from photographic
and other sun records, have reached the same
result, that the period of time in which this
minimum returns is about eleven years and a
half. But the maximum year falls about five
years after the minimum, and not midway in
the period. The author of the hypothesis con-
cludes that the cholera period is about equal to
a period and a half of sun spots; and thus
reckoning, his deduction is verified as far as
cholera statistics are known. According to
this reasoning 1866 was a year having a maxi-
mum of the disease, and the next maximum
will be in 1883—a conclusion which will be
welcomed by those who have apprehended its
visitation in its worst forms this year in our
own country.

Contrary to the usual notion Mr. Jenkins
projects the idea that the "home" of cholera
is not confined to Asia or the delta of the
Ganges, and that it originates in seven distinct
and equidistant seats, on or near the tropics, of
which the Gangetic is the most important.
The others are to the east of China, to the
north of Mecca, on the west coast of Africa, to
the north of the West Indies, to the west of
Lower California and among the Sandwich
Islands; and his map shows that the recorded
appearances of the epidemic on our globe may
be satisfactorily explained by supposing seven
atmospheric streams, each fourteen hundred
miles in breadth, proceeding from these foci
in a northwesterly direction. The curious
but not infrequent cases of vessels being sud-
denly struck by cholera while at sea and the
instances of ships sailing along the coasts of
India being attacked by the disease in the
same place, at different times, seem to be
explicable only upon the supposition that they
were sailing in these cholera streams. At any
rate it is pretty clear that the places hitherto
exempt from the infection lie outside the
limits of such streams as Mr. Jenkins de-
scribed. The whole subject is worthy of
practical and most exhaustive investigation of
scientific men. What the world wants is to
put this whole research upon the solid basis of
fact, and this has been done by the author of
the view above cited.

The Gallant Conduct of Our Naval
Boys.

Within the past few days we have learned
of instances of bravery and gallantry on the
part of our national sailor boys which render
their names still more than ever to be
cherished. Both at home and abroad they
have been performing deeds of which they
may well feel proud, and which their country-
men regard with admiration. How our blue
jackets behaved at Marseilles in saving the
shipping in the harbor and the city from a
conflagration, when both were threatened with
destruction, is already made known to our
readers by the special despatch in the
HERALD from London. If their conduct in
foreign parts has been noble, heroic and self-

sacrificing, it is no less so in American waters.
The gallantry of the two midshipmen who
jumped overboard to save the life of a com-
panion who had fallen from aloft is another
instance of the inherent pluck of
our jack tars. Commandant Worden has made
this act the subject of a special order, and in
doing so has done well. The bravery at Mar-
seilles as well as the heroism at Annapolis are
both deserving of the fullest measure of re-
cognition; and to the former as well as to the
latter will the words of Commandant Worden
apply, that "from such materials are heroes
made and by such acts is life ennobled."

The New Spanish Cabinet.

During his brief reign King Amadeus has
had large experience of Cabinet changes. The
latest Cabinet change—that which places Ad-
miral Topete at the head of the government—is
but little likely to be the last. The great
drawback to the success of constitutional and
popular government in Spain is the irrecon-
cilable enmity which separates party from
party. No one party in Spain at the present
moment is strong enough to govern without
the aid of one or more of the others. A coali-
tion government, composed of men judiciously
chosen from two or more of the parties
into which the Spanish people are now
divided, and broadly representative of the
best interests of the country, is the kind of
government which Spain needs. This, how-
ever, is precisely the kind of government
which the King finds it difficult, if not im-
possible, to form. The new government of
which Topete is the head is, according to our
cable news, to be composed entirely of
unionists. If such be the fact it will not be
long before the King is called upon to accept
the resignation of his Ministers and to look
around him once more for materials out of
which to construct a new Cabinet. The
unionists and the progressists, who are the
strongest parties, might, united, give Spain a
strong and efficient government; but neither
the unionists nor the progressists are, singly,
equal to the situation. The presumption
therefore is that this new Cabinet will soon
give place to another.

The Two-Third Rule in the Democratic
Convention—Much Ado About Nothing.

The politicians at Washington and else-
where are making their calculations upon the
probable action of the Democratic National
Convention, and the chances of its endorse-
ment or rejection of the Cincinnati nominees.
While it seems to be conceded that Greeley
will find many advocates among the untiered
and unreconstructed, it is supposed that the
"two-third rule," as it is called, which re-
quires a two-third vote to nominate a candi-
date, and which has generally prevailed in the
Presidential conventions of the democratic
party, will be fatal to his chances. The two-
third rule was first adopted by the democ-
racy in 1832. It was adhered
to in the Convention of 1836, but
was dropped in 1840. In 1844 Martin Van
Buren had a majority of the delegates pledged
to him, although some of them were supposed
to be secretly unwilling to defeat his nomi-
nation. When the Convention assembled his
opponents, of whom Lewis Cass was the most
powerful, succeeded in carrying the adoption
of the rule of the Conventions of 1832 and
1836, making two-thirds of the votes cast ne-
cessary to the choice of a candidate. On the
first ballot Van Buren was far ahead of all
others, and lacked only twenty votes of
the requisite number. Cass was the
next highest, but much behind Van
Buren. On the succeeding five ballots
Van Buren continued to lead, but with a grad-
ually decreasing majority. Cass gradually
creeping up to him and a balance-of-power
party of delegates scattering their votes. On
the seventh ballot the respective positions of
the highest candidates were reversed, Cass lead-
ing Van Buren at its close by twenty-four or
twenty-five votes. The eighth ballot was taken
amidst much excitement, with a nearly similar
result, when the Van Buren men became
alarmed, and resolved to defeat Cass as an
hazard, withdrew their candidate and concen-
trated on James K. Polk, who was nominated
on the ninth ballot.

Four years afterwards, in 1848, a great
struggle again took place for the nomination
between Van Buren and Cass, but the latter
distanced his competitor, who had been co-
queting with the Wilmot Proviso party, and
was nominated on the fourth ballot, receiving
the necessary two-third vote. The two-third
rule was adopted mainly through the efforts of
the Van Burens, who, believing that Cass
could not control the requisite number
of votes, although he clearly had a
majority from the start, resolved to
use against him the same policy he had suc-
cessfully employed against Van Buren four
years previously. Finding their hopes disap-
pointed, the Van Buren delegates withdrew
from the Convention and refused to support its
candidate. Van Buren accepted the Wilmot
Proviso or Free Soil nomination, and the re-
sults were the election of General Taylor, the
subsequent accession of Fillmore, the tempo-
rary disruption of the democratic party and the
final dissolution of the whig organization.

The question as to the vote requisite to
abrogate the two-third rule has before now
been argued among the democracy. Some
hold that it has grown into a standing rule by
its general use in the nominating conventions
of the party and that it requires a two-third
vote to set it aside. Others argue that each
national nominating convention is an entirely
new and independent body, authorized to
adopt its own rules, which require only a ma-
jority vote, and that they can do as they
please with regard to the insertion of a
two-third rule. The latter have undoubt-
edly the right of the argument. But
in the case of the proposed endorse-
ment of Greeley, the two-third rule would
under no circumstances be operative. He
would not receive the nomination of the Bal-
timore Convention, as he is already in the field;
and a resolution to make no nomination or
to endorse the action of the Cincinnati Con-
vention would, like any other resolution, require
only a majority vote for its adoption. So that
the calculations of the wise Washington poli-
ticians, who are employing their time in can-
vassing States and grouping together figures
in order to show that Greeley cannot obtain a
two-third vote in the Baltimore Convention
and hence cannot be made its candidate, are
wholly erroneous.

It matters very little, however, what the
Baltimore Convention may do. The rank and

file of the old democratic party have already
made up their minds not to act as dummies in
the approaching Presidential contest, but to
take sides and fight the battle out in a prac-
tical manner. Some of them, and probably a
majority of the Baltimore Conventionists, will
go for Greeley in the expectation of control-
ling the policy of his administration, should he
be elected, and in the certainty of sharing the
spoils of office with the liberals. Others,
and by far the greatest number
and the most respectable portion
of the party, will support Grant as an old
democrat and a safe, conservative man. The
democratic organ in this city, the chairman
of the National Democratic Committee, Voor-
hees and his friends in Congress, and hosts of
others are already on the side of the adminis-
tration, and while some of them may assume
for expediency to favor a straight democratic
nomination, they do not intend to counsel any
such folly, and will be found at the proper
moment fighting under the Grant banner,
standing shoulder to shoulder with all the
solid commercial, financial and conservative
interests in the country.

Trinity Sunday Sermons.

Yesterday was the time specially devoted by
the Church to the enunciation of the doctrine
of the Trinity—a doctrine which has become
a stumbling block to many good Christians.
They cannot understand how "the Father, the
Word and the Holy Ghost" can be one and
still be three, and they therefore reject the
doctrine. But those very persons hold to
other things, which are just as incomprehen-
sible, and believe in them with all the
ardor of their souls. Inability to
understand a thing is a very
illogical reason for rejecting it; and the
greatest triumph of faith is the acceptance of
a mystery. Hence the Church does well to
call her children's attention to this doctrine at
least once a year, so that they may examine
the evidences anew and refresh and strengthen
their faith with the inspirations and hopes
which the doctrine contains. The Rev. Father
Kean, in impressing upon the congregation in
St. Patrick's Cathedral the duty of loving God,
made the point that we love Him in direct
ratio as we know Him, and if our knowledge
of God is small our love will be dwarfed also.
The preacher then dwelt on the several man-
ifestations of God to mankind—first to
Adam, then to and through His prophets
and afterward by His Son Jesus
Christ our Lord, and encouraged his hearers
to look with care at the many manifestations
of grace and bounty which He every day
places before our eyes under different forms,
that they might learn to love Him more and
serve Him better. Rev. Father Sheridan, of St.
James' (Roman Catholic) Cathedral (Brooklyn),
drew from the lessons of the day and from
the manifestations of God in nature and in
grace the great truth that love and mercy are
the foundations upon which Christianity rests.
He deprecated calumny and talebearing, the
evils resulting from which disrupt households
and are fatal to the soul's salvation. Some
people think they have a right to sit in judg-
ment upon their fellows, but they forget that
the tongue is a fire—a world of iniquity—that
it defileth the whole body and is itself set on
fire of hell. Conversation should be so framed
that detraction, insinuation and calumny
should have no place therein.

Law and liberty are the principles which
govern the material universe not less than
created intelligence. They are sometimes op-
posed to each other, and sometimes they work
together harmoniously. It was the province
of Mr. Beecher yesterday to talk about those
principles and to show his large congregation
that while they might think themselves free
they were slaves of sin; and though they might
set themselves above law, they could not escape
from the penalties imposed for violations of
law. Obedience to a great natural law, he
said, was the only liberty that a man had that
was worth anything. He had many pleasant
illustrations to present to the hundreds of
provincial Methodists who were present,
and who will return to their homes, no
doubt, with the most extravagant ideas of
Mr. Beecher's powers as a pulpit orator. But
they will hardly think it possible to leave
their theological tomes to study men and
women and children and the varieties of na-
ture, as Mr. Beecher does, that they, too,
might obtain some portion of this power. It
is not all a natural gift or endowment of Mr.
Beecher; very much is acquired by the study
of men and things, and those volumes are
open to all alike. But some men go through
the world blindfolded, while others have their
eyes open. The former may see men as trees
walking, but the latter can see them clearly.
Bishop Bowman's sermon in the Academy was
a simple emotional exposition of the fact
that sin is in the world and that the Son of
Man came to seek and to save that which was
lost.

Dr. Stebbins, of Ithaca, gave an exposition
of the Unitarian belief touching the nature
and mission of Christ. According to
the Doctor, Unitarians accept Peter's con-
fession, that "Christ is the Son of the living
God." Jesus is a being to be loved, trusted,
followed, obeyed joyfully. He was the Son of
God in such sense as to distinguish Him from
all other sons. In Him dwelt all the fulness
of the Godhead bodily. It is not so import-
ant to ascertain Christ's ancestry and standing
in society as to know how we may escape from
sin and its consequences, and follow our Lord
ones and our Saviour to the better land. Uti-
liarians also believe that to Christ the spirit
was given without measure, so that His words
are God's words, His promises God's promises,
and His